

The War Between the States: America's Uncivil War

Chapter 33 – Reconstruction

“It was in these (1866) elections that the old Republic of Jefferson went down and the agriculturists were definitely shunted aside to make way for the triumphant industrialists and capitalists.”

-- Claude Bowers, *The Tragic Era*

Identification:

1. Freedmen's Bureau
2. John Ross
3. Henry Ward Beecher

Completion:

1. The new law entitled _____, introduced in Congress in 1866 and finally passed in 1868, granted full citizenship and legal rights to “All persons born or naturalized in the United States.”
2. Bloody post-war race riots erupted in the Southern cities of _____ and _____, due partly to the Radical Republicans' use of black freedman as a lever of power in the South against the section's white conservative majority.
3. Which political party gained or kept control of both houses of Congress in the mid- Presidential term elections of 1866?
_____ Did liberals or conservatives predominate in this party? _____
4. Did Robert E. Lee advise fellow Southerners to practice forbearance/forgiveness, vengeance, both, or neither in the years following the war? _____
5. During the war, Stand Watie's nephew, _____, had served the pro- South Indians of modern- day Oklahoma as a non- voting member of the Confederate Congress.
6. After the war, did the Federal government treat with Pro- Federal or pro- Confederate Indians, neither or both? _____

Did the Indians gain land and rights, lose them, or a combination of the two? _____

Thought Question:

1. List President Andrew Johnson's reasons for opposing passage of the Civil Rights Bill.